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Bijápur, 1600-1670.

Sonda, 1560-1763.

Of the local families which rose to power in Kánara, one, the Sonda or Sudha chiefs, were in the north of the district, and two, the Jain chief of Bhatkal and the Lingáyat chief of Ikkeri, were in the south. Probably from about 1570 the Sonda or Sudha chiefs paid tribute to Bijápur.[1] Buchanan gives an account of the family of the Sudha or Sonda chief, which he received from the priest of the Sonda family. He correctly describes it as true but inaccurate.[2] According to the priest of the Sudha chiefs,[3] in the time of the Vijayanagar king Krishna Ráyaru (1508-1542), upland Kánara belonged to local chieftains of the Kadamba family who were Jains by religion. Krishna's father, who was long childless, promised the succession to his sister's son Arsappa Náik. Afterwards, when sons were born, Krishna made Arsappa ruler of Sonda.[4] He ruled from 1555 to 1598, continuing to pay allegiance to the defeated princes of Vijayanagar. He is described as driving out the Jains and bringing Havig Bráhmans, from below the Sahyádris, to occupy waste lands. Buchanan records two grants of this chief: One on a stone found at Banavási, dated 1578 (S. 1501), in the reign of Imodi Arsappa Náika of Sudha;[5] the second on a stone at the Teribidi monastery at Sonda, dated 1592 (S. 1515) styles Arsappa Rája of Sudha by the appointment of Sri Vira Prabhu Venkatappati, who is given all the titles of the Vijayanagar sovereigns.[6] For three more successions the Sudha family continued to hold as feudatories or Náiks, probably of Bijápur rather than of

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Anegundi was described by Emmitt about 1790 as a number of rugged hills covered with temples. It had been enclosed by a wall about eight miles in circumference. Several streets thirty to forty-five yards wide could be traced, some of them growing rice. There were a number of streams the remains of old canals. Emmitt also notices outside of the line of walls a paved road, a gateway, and temple-crowned hills. These remains in Rennell's opinion may have been part of the ancient city and the gateway may have belonged to the outmost ring of wall which according to Frederick had a circuit of twenty-four miles. Moor's Narrative, 185, 186.

[1] Major Munro's letter to the Madras Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800.

[2] Mysore, III. 215.

[3] The Sonda or Sudha family tree is:

Imodi Arasappa Náik (1555-1598).
Rámchandra Náik (1598-1618).
Ragonáth Náik (1618-1638).
Mádhu Linga Náik (1638-1674).
Sadáshiv Ráya (1674-1697).
Baswa Linga Ráya (1697-1745).
Imodi Sadáshiv Raya (1745-1763).

[4] Wilson (Mackenzie Collection, New Edition, 62) refers to the Sonda chiefs as a branch of the Vijayanagar kings who settled at Sonda after the downfall of the Vijayanagar kings about 1580.

[5] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 234.

[6] Mysore, III. 216. This agrees with Mr. Rice's list of the Vijayanagar kings (Mysore, I. 224) in which Venkatappati succeeds in 1587.

Vijayanagar. It was not till the decay of Bijápur power in 1674 that Sadáshiv changed the dependent title of Náik into Rája.[1] It was during the rule of Arsappa, the first Sudha chief, that, as has been noticed, in consequence of an agreement with Ahmadnagar, Bijápur captured Adoni near Bellári and turning west spread their power along the coast from Goa to Barkalur in South Kánara, including the provinces of Sávanur, Sonda, and North Kánara.[2]

Bijápur, 1600-1670.

Bhatkal, 1500-1600.

The Sonda chiefs, whose lands lay entirely above the Sahyádris, probably continued to pay tribute; but the southern chiefs seem to have succeeded in avoiding tribute. In the south of the district were two rival families, the Byrasu Wodeyars of Karkala in South Kánara, and the Keladi, Ikkeri, or Bednur chiefs of West Maisur. According to Buchanan, the Byrasu Wodeyars of Karkala represented the Ballála kings;[3] according to Mr. Rice they belonged to the Humcha dynasty;[4] and, according to local tradition the founder of the family was a dancing-girl, who so pleased one of the Kadamba kings that he granted her the land between Kárwár and Chandávar to the north of Honávar. According to a fourth account they were descended from Jenaditta, a North Indian refugee or mendicant.[5] The traditions, though they differ as to their origin, agree that the last of the family had seven daughters each of whom was called Baira Devi. When the chief died his territory was divided among his seven daughters, and Krishna Rái of Vijayanagar (1508-1542) is said to have remitted their tribute because they were ladies. On the defeat of Rám Rája of Vijayanagar the Byrasu Wodeyars seem to have at once thrown off their allegiance, as Buchanan records from Bhatkal an inscription, dated 1556 (S. 1479), in which Baira Devi acknowledges no superior.[6] The eldest daughter lived at Bhatkal in the extreme south of North Kánara; the second married a descendant of Itchappa the Wodeyar of Gersappa, who seems to have been the tributary chief of Haiga. This marriage produced only one daughter, and as the other sisters were all childless, the daughter of the Gersappa chief became heir to the whole possessions of the Karkala family. To these she added Haiga, and during the latter part of the sixteenth century ruled from Kumta to Barkur in South Kánara without acknowledging any superior.[7]

Bednur Chiefs, 1560-1763.

The rivals and the destroyers of the Bhatkal Jains were the chiefs of Keladi in north-west Maisur about twenty miles south of Bankávási. About 1560 they moved ten miles further south to Ikkeri, and again in 1639, as their power increased, they went about twenty miles further south to Bidara Halli, the Bamboo Village, also called Bidanur or Bednur, on the border of South Kánara, well placed for trade near the Hosangadi pass.[8] The

[1] Buchanan, III. 217. Mr. Fleet (Ind. Ant. V. 208) notices a grant of a Sudhápur chief Raghu, which he identifies with Ragonáth Náyak who governed Sudhápura under Vijayanagar in 1616-1636 (S. 1541-1561). Vijayanagar must mean Bijápur.
[2] Wilks' South of India, I. 40. [3] Mysore, III. 166. [4] Mysore, II. 353-373.
[5] Rice, II. 353-373. [6] Mysore, III. 134. [7] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 132-166.
[8] Rice's Mysore, II. 383. Bednur had long been a place of importance. Abd-er-Razzak, the Persian ambassador, describes Bednur in 1444 as a city with houses like palaces and beauties like houris. It had a temple with wonderful sculptures. Elliot and Dowson, IV. 104.

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Bijápur, 1600-1670.

Bednur Chiefs, 1560-1763.

founder of the Keladi family is said to have been a Malava Gauda called Bhadraiya, who discovered a treasure, sacrificed two of his slaves, and built a fort.[1] In 1560 Malava Gauda went to Vijayanagar and gained from Sadáshiva Ráya the title of Sadáshiva Náik and the grant of Barkur, Mangalor, and Chandragutti in north-west Maisur.[2] Soon after 1560, Sadáshiva's successor moved his capital to Ikkeri. For a time both in South and in North Kánara the local Jain chiefs were able to hold their own. At last, apparently in the early years of the seventeenth century, Venkatappa Náik, who is said to have been helped by a revolt of the Halepáiks, attacked and defeated Baira Devi of Bhatkal and Gersappa. Almost all the Jains of Haiga are said to have perished.[3] According to local accounts, in 1608, immediately after the defeat of Baira Devi, Venkatappa was attacked by a Bijápur force, which he is said to have defeated, and by seizing Chandávar in the north of Honávar, prevented from passing south of Mirján where they built a strong castle.[4] There is a local story that the Musalmáns were led by one Sarpanmalik or the Snake Lord, a fated child who got his name because he was once found asleep in the forest guarded by a cobra. This favourite sign of future greatness seems to have been applied to the Bijápur general, whose title Sherif-ul-Mulk lent itself to be twisted into Sarpanmalik. Venkatappa of Ikkeri continued to style himself the under-lord of the Vijayanagar kings long after the decay of their power. In 1610 he protected the Vijayanagar viceroy who was driven out of Seringapatam.[5] In 1618 entries in the Kánara accounts show Shivappa Náik adding a tax of fifty per cent to the former levies.[6] In 1639 Venkatappa removed his capital to Bednur[7] and about the same time declared himself independent.[8] At this time the management of the state was in the hands of Shivappa, a man of great talent, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1648 and continued to govern till 1670.[9] Before the close of his reign he had added to his dominions the whole of South Kánara and North Kánara up to the Gangávali river, the castle of Mirján having been surrendered by the treachery of its Moor governor.[10] He was also distinguished for the excellent revenue regulations which he introduced.[11] During the greater part of the seventeenth century till the decay of Bijápur power, the lowlands of Kánara, between 1608 and

[1] Rice's Mysore, II. 355. According to another account there were two brothers Chavda Gauda and Bhadra Gauda who found a *ling* in an ant's nest, an old sword, and a treasure. Rice, II. 379. Jain accounts make the founder a scion of the Humcha family. Rice, II. 355.

[2] Rice, II. 355. Buchanan (Mysore, III. 254) and Wilks (South of India, I. 40) give 1499 (S. 1422) as the date of the founder of the family. Munro, Letter to Board, 31st May 1800, para. 8, gives 1587 as the date of Sadáshiv Ráy's grant of Kánara. According to Wilks (I. 36) the founder was a rich farmer who was made governor of Bednur in 1560 and threw off his allegiance.

[3] Buchanan, III. 134, 166 and 173; Munro to Board, 31st May 1800, para. 8.

[4] Buchanan, III. 173. [5] Rice, II. 355. [6] Wilks' South of India, I. 95.

[7] Rice, II. 376; Wilks (South of India, I. 57) makes this 1646; Buchanan (Mysore, III. 254) gives 1645 (S. 1568). Coins struck at Bednur continued to be called Ikkeri coins.

[8] Rice's Mysore, I. 243. [9] Buchanan, III. 127 and 134; Rice, I. 487.

[10] Buchanan, III. 127; Fryer's East India and Persia, 162. [11] Rice, I. 487.

1650 as far south as Mirján, and between 1650 and 1672 as far south as the Gangávali river, seem to have been under Bijápur rule. According to a Hindu chronicle found by Buchanan in a village accountant's records, Sherif-ul-Mulk, the Bijápur governor of Phonda, established Bijápur power as far south as the Mirján river and there built a strong fort. According to this account the Musalmáns held the north of Kánara for seventy-two years.[1] Buchanan notices that the land rates which were in force near Kárwár, when the English took possession in 1800, had been introduced by Sherif-ul-Mulk the governor of Phonda.[2] About 1650 (H. 1044) the Musalmáns are said to have introduced a revenue settlement in the districts of Mirján, Ankola, Phonda, Kárwár, and Siveshvar, which was in force in 1800 and Kárwár is said to have been the chief port in the Bijápur kingdom.[3] During the seventeenth century while the Musalmáns held the north coast districts of Kánara the tributary chiefs of Sonda seem to have been allowed to rule undisturbed above the Sahyádris. Ariappa, the founder of the family, was succeeded by his son Rámchandra Náik in 1598. On his death in 1618 (S.1541) Rámchandra was succeeded by his son Ragonáth, and he in 1638 (S.1561) by his son Mádhav Linga Náik, who became a Lingáyat or Shivabhakta, and governed till 1674 (S. 1597). During the first half of the seventeenth century Kánara as far south as Mirján continued under Bijápur, managed partly directly partly through hereditary vassals called *desáis*, of whom the *desáis* of Sonda and of Kárwár were the chief.[4] In 1637, after the fall of Ahmadnagar and the favourable treaty with the Moghals, Bijápur pressed its conquests south, and chiefly by the vigour and talent of Sháhji, Shiváji's father, overran the east of Maisur and formed it into a province.[5]

Bijápur, 1600-1672.

Sonda, 1600-1700.

In 1623 Kánara was visited by the Italian traveller Dela Valle. Honávar was a small place more of huts than houses. The fort on a rock was held by the Portuguese. Inside the fort were horses, gardens, and well arranged quarters, and there were fine streets with a large square where the people of the town took shelter during times of siege. There were two churches, one to St. Catherine the other to St. Antony.[6] There was another big city of the Bráhmans within gunshot of Honávar.[7] In 1623 the ruler of Honávar was Venkatappa Náik. He had been a noble of the Vijayanagar kingdom and was now independent. He had subdued many other Náiks and even defeated the Portuguese. So powerful was he that the Portuguese determined to send him an embassy. The embassy started on the 14th of October 1623 and was accompanied by Dela Valle. As the Portuguese were on bad terms with Adil Sháh, whose land lay between them and Venkatappa's territory, the embassy

Dela Valle, 1623.

[1] The details of the seventy-two years are, thirty-five years of *havalldárs*, thirty years of *mahál mokásis*, one year and a half of a *thándár*, and short periods of leaders who are mentioned by name. Buchanan's Mysore, III. 173.

[2] Mysore, III. 180; compare III. 214.

[3] Mysore, III. 173. Buchanan notices that Haidar resumed one-half of the grant or *inám* lands, and that Tipu seized on the rest. Ditto.

[4] Orme's Historical Fragments, 35, 37.

[5] Rice's Mysore, I. 237. [6] Dela Valle's Letters, III. 182. [7] Dela Valle, III. 186.

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Seventeenth Century.

Dela Valle, 1623.

went by sea in frigates. They took some horses with them for sale.[1] They landed at the mouth of the Gersappa river, and with sail and oar passed nine miles to Gersappa. This had once been a famous city, the seat of a queen, the metropolis of a province. The last queen had married a foreigner of low birth, who was ungracious enough to take the kingdom to himself. The queen sought help from the Portuguese, but they did not help her. The husband called in Venkatappa who seized the kingdom. The city and palace had fallen to ruin, and were overgrown with trees; nothing was left but some peasants' huts. Nine miles beyond Gersappa the country was most pleasant, waving land covered with leafy forests, crossed by beautiful streams, whose shady banks were green with bamboos and gay with flowers and creepers. It was the most beautiful river Dela Valle had ever seen.[2] So famous was the country for its pepper that the Portuguese called the queen of Gersappa Rainha da Pimenta, the Pepper Queen.[3] The ascent of the Sahyádris was fairly easy through beautiful thick forest with streams, herbage, and flowers. At the top of the hill was a narrow door and a fortress with bastions and curtains. It was once called Garekota and was now known as Gontadanagar.[4] It was in the charge of a Musalmán officer of Venkatappa's, who as a great favour had been allowed to build a mosque.[5] The embassy reached Ikkeri, then Venkatappa's head-quarters, about twenty-five miles south-east of Gersappa. But their journey was fruitless, as the chief refused to receive the ambassadors because the Portuguese had not sent ships to buy pepper.[6] Though their embassy was refused in 1623, the Portuguese were able to obtain a treaty in March 1631, under which, besides the grant of the island of Kamboli and the fort of Barkalur in South Kánara, the Bednur or Kánara king allowed the felling of timber, took off duties at Honávar and on the export of pepper, and agreed to pay the Portuguese 500 bales of rice every year.[7]

The English, 1638-1660.

In 1638 the English, who had been established in Surat since 1612, opened factories at Kárwár and at Bhatkal. These factories were founded by Weddel of Sir William Courten's company.[8] In 1646 Courten's agent at Kárwár offered to sell the factory to the president of the London Company at Surat, but the offer was declined.[9] About 1650, Schultzen, a Dutch writer, describes Honávar as once celebrated for trade and shipping, but now much weakened as the Portuguese had drawn all the trade of the coast to Goa.[10] The Portuguese power in Honávar had fallen off since the arrival of the Dutch about 1600. They had still

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[1] Dela Valle, III. 174. [2] Dela Valle, III. 195. [3] Dela Valle, III. 196.
[4] Dela Valle, III. 200. [5] Dela Valle, III. 203.
[6] Dela Valle, III. 190. Dela Valle describes Ikkeri as in a beautiful plain with three fortified gates and three ditches. There was no outer wall, only a dense bamboo fence. Inside was a stone wall but weak. The palace was said to have separate fortifications. The town was very large but had not many houses. It was laid out in broad shady streets, and there were many pools of water and a few groves. Ditto, 220.
[7] Instruccao, p. 8. [8] Bruce's Annals of the East India Company, I. 357, 367.
[9] Bruce's Annals of the East India Company, I. 419.
[10] Schultzen's Voyages, Amsterdam, 1676, 160, 161.

two churches, one dedicated to St. Antonio and the other to St. Catherine. Many Portuguese *cassados* or settlers, literally married men, lived there in great luxury. The town consisted more of huts than of houses. The same writer described Batikála or Bhatkal as formerly independent but made tributary by the Portuguese.[1] He notices that large numbers of the Kánarese along the coast had allowed themselves to be baptised and instructed in Christian doctrine, and that there were many churches and convents.[2] In 1653, the Bednur chief with the help of the Dutch, drove the Portuguese out of the Honávar fort.[3] In 1660, according to Baldæus, Kánara was rich in rice and other produce and had a healthy strong people capable of any kind of work.[4] The boundary between Bijápur and Shivappa Náik of Kánara was the Mirján river. He notices Cintapur or Chitakul as a Bijápur town close to the sea; he describes Anjidiv as full of woods and bush and extraordinarily rich in fish; Honávar and Bhatkal were the only towns of importance.[5]

The English, 1638-1660.

In 1653 Kárwár appears in the list of the London Company's factories,[6] and before 1660 the Kárwár factory had greatly prospered. The finest muslins in Western India were exported from Kárwár. The weaving country was inland to the east of the Sahyádris at Hubli in Dhárwár and at other centres where the company had agents and employed as many as 50,000 weavers.[7] Between 1662 and 1664 the island of Anjidiv was held by the strong English force which had been sent to receive Bombay from the Portuguese. As the Portuguese refused to give up Bombay the English were forced to retire to Anjidiv and there in about two years (1662-1664) the unhealthiness of the climate reduced their numbers from 500 to 119.[8]

In 1665, under their great leader Shiváji (1627-1680), the Maráthás appeared devastating in Kánara. After making a raid by sea on Barkalur in South Kánara, Shiváji dismissed the greater part of his fleet at Gokarn, scoured the country, and exacted a contribution from Kárwár, towards which the English factory paid £112.[9] He did not then take possession of any part of the district.[10] After Shiváji's raid the factory at Kárwár seems to have been closed as it is mentioned as being re-established in 1668.[11] In 1670 the whole of the English factory at Bhatkal, which had been started only in 1668, with a strength of eighteen Englishmen, were attacked and

Shiváji, 1665-1675.

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[1] Schultzen's Voyages, Amsterdam, 1676, 160.
[2] Schultzen's Voyages, Amsterdam, 1676, 160.
[3] Fryer's East India and Persia, 57. Instruccao de Marquez Alorna, Nova Goa, 1856, 9, 10. Thevenot (Voyages, V. 269) says: There are many Portuguese at Honávar; the fort is much better than the town. This is somewhat difficult to explain as Thevenot's details generally belong to about 1666. Like Schultzen he may refer to the Portuguese landholders who remained after the Portuguese had lost the fort.
[4] Malabár and Coromandel Coast, Amsterdam, 1672, 68.
[5] Malabár and Coromandel Coast, Amsterdam, 1672, 98; Baldæus in Churchill's Voyages, III. 557, 558.
[6] Lowe's Indian Navy, I. 54. It had been closed in the previous year.
[7] Hamilton's New Account, I. 267. Hamilton (Ditto) says that about 1660 Kárwár was pillaged and the weaving country laid waste by a Moghal army. This seems to be a confusion with Shiváji's raid on Hubli in 1672. See below p. 126.
[8] Details are given under Anjidiv.
[9] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 91 note.
[10] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 90, 91.
[11] Bruce's Annals, II. 202.

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killed by the people who were enraged because a bull-dog belonging to one of the factors had killed a sacred cow.[1] On April 20th 1671, the Portuguese concluded a treaty with the Bednur chief under which they were allowed to establish factories at Honávar, at Barkalur in South Kánara about twenty-five miles south of Honávar, and at Mangalor on the Malabár coast. The chief also agreed to pay a yearly tribute of 1500 bales of rice.[2] Under a further treaty on the 15th of December 1678 the Portuguese were allowed to build factories and churches at Mirján, Chandávar, Honávar, and Bhatkal, and at Kalyánpur in South Kánara.[3] In 1672 Ali Ádil Sháh of Bijápur died leaving no heir but a child named Shikandar. Taking advantage of the discord at Bijápur, Shiváji sent an army into the rich manufacturing districts of Dhárwár, sacked Hubli, and laid the country waste, destroying everything which he could not carry away.[4] Shiváji also incited all the dependants of Bijápur to rebel. In July 1673 the Phaujdár or governor of Kárwár revolted, seized the subordinate officers who were loyal to Bijápur, attacked the Diwán who would not join him, and laid siege to the English factory, because the factors would not supply him with ammunition.[5]

Shiváji, 1665-1675.

Fryer, 1672-1676.

About the end of November 1673 the well known English traveller Fryer visited the Kánara coast on his way to Bombay. Between two islands near Bhatkal in the south, he saw six skulking Malabár prows waiting their booty.[6] Honávar, in hilly barren land, was divided between the Dutch and the Portuguese. It had a castle without soldiers and a town with poor buildings. The castle had been built by the Portuguese and seized by the Kánareens with the help of the Dutch between whom and the Portugals the town was divided. The Naers had no footing in Honávar and the Moors not much. Many of the people had received the Christian faith; those who had not were the most impiously religious of any of the Indians, being marvellously conversant with the devil. The people had good laws and obeyed them, and travelled without guides on broad roads not along bye-paths as in Malabár.[7] Fryer went up the Mirján river in a vessel rigged like a brigantine. Mirján was in the same dominions as Honávar but was only the fragments of a town. On landing Fryer was welcomed by one of the Gentile princes of Mirján, who, like an Italian prince, was not ashamed to be a merchant. He was seated under a shady tree on a carpet spread on the sand with his retinue standing around him. He was waiting for the protector of Kánara, for the Rája of Bednur was then a minor. The protector came anon with lords and

[1] Bruce's Annals, II. 202; Hamilton's New Account, I. 267, 283.
[2] Instruccao, p. 8. [3] Instruccao, p. 8.
[4] Fryer's East India and Persia, 58; Orme's Historical Fragments, 34; Elphinstone, 644; Grant Duff's Maráthás, I. 188.
[5] Orme's Historical Fragments, 36-38, 40.
[6] East India and Persia, 57. The Malabár pirates, he says, are the worst Pickeroons on this coast going in fleets. They are set out by the great men ashore. (Ditto, 55). At sea near Goa Fryer was attacked by a large boat of Malabár pirates with about sixty fighting men besides rowers who threw stink pots and plied chambers and small shot, flung stones, and darted long lances, and were with difficulty driven off (Ditto, 151, 152). [7] Fryer, 57.

guards armed with swords and gauntlets, partisans adorned with bells and feathers, as also were the horses that carried his *lascarry* or army with such trappings as the finest tram horses in England then wore. The protector, rowed by a gang of thirty-six in great pomp, ventured off to see the English ships. His music was loud and with kettledrums made a noise not unlike English coopers driving home hoops on their hogsheads. He went aboard two or three ships who entertained him with their guns and cheers presenting him with scarlet cloth.[1] At Mirján, pepper, saltpetre, and betelnut were taken in for Surat. After leaving Mirján Fryer's fleet met the Revenge, an English man-of-war pink, with twenty-two guns and seventy odd men, commissioned from the President at Bombay to scour the seas for pirates. A little further was Anjidiv, an island famed for the burial of some hundred Englishmen. Kárwár, with a hilly and indifferent woody shore, with islets scattered to and again, had been the chief port of Bijápur, a perfect monarch who hardly paid tribute to the Moghal. Lately a grand traitor Shiváji, carrying all before him like a mighty torrent, had become master of it and of all the country to Gujarát. Shiváji had well nigh forced the English factory at Kárwár and had done other outrages on the English. He was everywhere named with terror. The people were partly Moors partly Gentoos.

Shiváji continued his attacks on the Bijápur territories in Kánara. His first attempt on the important hill-fort of Phonda failed.[2] A second assault was more successful, and by 1675 he had gained possession of Ankola, Pundit that is Phonda, Cuderah or Kádra, and Semissar or Shiveshvar. In the same year the town of Kárwár was burnt because the castle was not surrendered; the English factory was taken but no violence was done to the factors; and the country as far as the Gangávali river became subject to Shiváji.[3] The queen of Kánara, that is of Bednur, sent gifts to Shiváji, prayed for his protection, agreed to pay a yearly tribute, and allowed an agent or *vakil* of Shiváji's to live at her court.[4] It was believed in 1677 that Shiváji intended to take Bednur and add Kánara to his conquests but the intention was never carried out.[5]

In October 1675 Fryer paid a second visit to Kánara. He came from Bombay with the chief of the Kárwár factory. On the way, near Rájápur in Ratnágiri, they passed Shiváji's navy thirty small ships and vessels, the admiral wearing a white flag aloft. At Kárwár the chief of the factory and Fryer were met on the river by the

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[1] Fryer's Travels, 57, 58.

[2] Phonda on the Phonda pass in the south-east corner of Ratnágiri commands one of the chief routes into North Kánara. Shiváji attacked it in March 1675 and after great loss took it at the end of April, whether by treachery, assault, or surrender is not known. Orme's Historical Fragments, 52. In 1683 it was attacked and so nearly taken by Dom Francis de Tavora, the Portuguese Viceroy, that Sambháji had the site moved two miles to the south to a hill named Madangad. Orme's Historical Fragments, 124; Gemelli Careri (1695) in Churchill, IV. 216.

[3] Fryer, 170. Orme (Historical Fragments, 52) says Mirján, but the Bednur chief had lately conquered up to the Gangávali.

[4] Grant Duff, I. 188.

[5] Orme's Historical Fragments, 234.

Chapter VII. History. Seventeenth Century. *Fryer, 1672-1676.*

governor with two barges, and on landing were welcomed by the ordnance of the English House. The English House was on an arm of the river about three miles from its mouth,[1] surveying a pleasant island stocked with game. It was in a delicate mead the land of Cutteen Esquire, to whom it had long before been given by the king of Bijápur.[2] The house had only lately been built. It was a stately mansion, four square, and guarded by bulwarks at the commanding corners. Two years before when Shiváji attacked the place the house was not finished, but, though the town was burnt the factors were able to defend themselves with the help of a small pink or gunboat. Since Fryer had been at Kárwár in 1673 Shiváji's power had greatly increased. Besides the Kárwár castle, about three miles up the river from the English House, he had taken Ankola, Pundit that is Phonda the chief place of Bijápur power, Cuderah that is Kadra on the Kálinadi about sixteen miles east of Kárwár, and Semissar or Shiveshvar across the river from Kárwár, all very strong places.[3] Shiváji had a governor of the town of Kárwár and a commandant of the castle, and over them the superintendent of a flying army. Almost all the places of trust were in the hands of Bráhmans who acted neither for the public good nor for common honesty but for their private interest only. They asked merchants to come and settle only to rob them, or turmoil them on account of customs. Openly they were mighty zealous for their master's dues, but, in the corner, they took more for themselves than for their master. It was a grievous loss that so much of the coast had fallen into Shiváji's power; where Shiváji had anything to do trade was not likely to settle. Taxation had been much milder and the people far more comfortable under the king of Bijápur. The Bijápur regent had lately been assassinated and as both Shiváji and the Moghals were bidding for the kingdom matters were likely to fall from bad to worse. Shiváji had been aided in the conquest of North Kánara by the *dalvi* or lieutenant of the *desái* who had been the local Bijápur governor. When Fryer reached Kárwár, the *dalvi* disgusted with Shiváji's treatment of him, was moving about the country with a force declaring he would restore his former master. He attacked Shiváji's guard in Kárwár town and forced them to retire into the castle. On both sides the fighting men were miserable souls for soldiers, like old Britons half-naked and very fierce. They marched without order, with a loud noise of music and a tumultuous throng. The people, men women and children, with what little substance they had, fled before them and sought shelter under the guns of the English House. It was pitiable to hear what the people suffered under Shiváji's rule. The *desáis* had lands imposed on them at double the former rates, and, if they refused to take them, they were carried to prison, famished almost to death, and most inhumanly racked

[1] Hamilton's New Account, I. 268.

[2] Fryer probably refers to Sir William Courten by whose Company the factory was founded in 1638. See above p. 124.

[3] In another passage (p. 155) Fryer says Pundit is the chief strength of Bijápur. On its surrender the conquest of the low country beyond Kárwár followed.

and tortured till they confessed where their wealth was hid. When Fryer was in Kárwár Shiváji's officers had several Bráhmans in limbo whom they drubbed on the shoulders to extreme anguish and tore their flesh with red-hot pincers. The Desáis in turn did the same to the Combies. The great fish preyed on the little fish both by land and by sea bringing them and their families into eternal bondage.[1]

In February 1676 Fryer with one of the Kárwár factors started on a trip to Gokarn. Near Ankola hill, they experienced a lively portraiture of Hell, as the forest was on fire, apparently purposely burnt, because it had sheltered the rebel *dalvi*. No food was to be had. Through the iniquity of the *dalvi*, the people of a fishing village where the travellers had meant to rest, were left without fish, boats, rice, or nets. Fryer and his friends spent the night fasting under a mango tree and by daybreak made for Ankola. Here they found the market half-burnt and the remaining shops tenantless. Shiváji had not spared the town when he took the castle which was a fine place and of good force commanding to the river Gangávali, the utmost extent of Shiváji's power southwards. No provisions were to be had, but on the strength of some game which they shot Fryer and his friends walked to the Gangávali river. They were ferried over and spent the night in Gongola that is Gangávali. This was the first town in the country then called Canatic, though formerly the Konkan up to Gujarát had been so called. The people looked cheerful and lived in peace under a quiet government. At Gokarn the party changed their English dress for Muhammadan. They found a great festival, immense crowds of people, and rich offerings. The people annoyed Fryer by the carelessness of their behaviour, neither regarding the novelty nor the gaudiness of his Moor's clothes. From Gokarn Fryer travelled over a rocky barren hill to Tudera that is Tadri at the mouth of the Mirján river. From Tudera they went in the Company's barge or baloon to Mirján where their brisk Banyan, a young spendthrift whose father was lately dead, treated them to dancing wenches. From Mirján they returned by boat to Kárwár. At Kárwár no beef was to be bought; but game was abundant, and the English factors went to the woods, sometimes for a week at a time. They lived on fish, water-fowl, peacocks, green pigeons, spotted deer, *sámbar*, wild hogs, and sometimes wild cows. Tigers and leopards were common in the woods.[2] Fryer spent the rains of 1676 at Kárwár. The chief products of the country were, rice, *náchni*, millet, hemp, turmeric, ginger, and potatoes. The soil was good, yielding two crops, one which ripened in September, the other about March. The second crop was grown with great pains, water being brought along gutters. Through the tyrany of Shiváji three-quarters of the land was untilled.[3] There was not much trade at Kárwár and the factory was decaying, merchants being out of heart to buy and sell because of the embroils of the country. The state of the people was wretched. The artisans

[1] Fryer, 146-147. [2] Fryer, 176-177. [3] Fryer, 183.

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Seventeenth Century.

could hardly live for the Banians who ground their faces as the Desáis ground the faces of the husbandmen.[1]

Fryer, 1676.

Sonda was famous for its pepper, the best and the dearest in the world. The chief lived at Sonda, being tributary or rather feudatory, bound by allegiance as well as purse to the princes of Bijápur. The Sonda Rája's pepper-country was estimated to yield a revenue of £1,000,000 (*Pagodas* 30 *lákhs*) of which he had to pay one-half to Bijápur, Shiváji sometimes sharing the tribute. The Sonda chief had 3000 horse and 12,000 foot.[2] In the south of the district, according to Fryer, the limits of the Bednur power were along the shore from the Gangávali river to the Zamerhin's country of the Malabárs, and inland up to the pepper mountains of Sonda and the precincts of Sarji Khán, perhaps the Musalmán governor of Sávanur.[3] From Fryer's details it seems that shortly after his accession, Shamshankar or Somasikara Náik, Shivappa's successor, was murdered by his nobles.[4] He was succeeded by his son, a minor, named Basvappa Náik whose mother was managing the state by and with the authority of one Timi or Timmaya Náik, 'who from a toddyman had by his cunning policy more than true prowess and valour raised himself to be general and protector.'[5] This Timi Náik, about 1674, made an agreement with Sarji Khán, a Bijápur prince, to attack Balál Khán, the Bijápur regent. They advanced north, but were met by Balál Khán, and defeated, and Timi was slain. The Bednur nobles confessed that this was a punishment for killing their late chief. They vowed allegiance to the young prince, and transacted all state affairs in his name.[6]

Sonda, 1670-1697.

In 1674, Mádhu Linga Náik, the chief of Sonda, died. He was succeeded by his son Sadáshiv, who ruled till 1697. Sadáshiv, who was the most vigorous ruler of his family, seems by 1679 to have spread his power to the sea, as in that year the Kárwár factors complain of the exactions of the Sonda chief.[7] He was successful in his contests with Sambháji (1680-1690), and after 1685 seems to have ceased to pay even nominal allegiance to the Maráthás, and unlike his predecessors to have claimed the title of rája or independent prince. He divided his territory into Upland or Bála Ghát and Lowland or Payan Ghát Sonda.[8]

In 1676 the Kárwár factory suffered from the exactions of the local chief.[9] In 1678, on account of the necessity of reductions, and in 1679, because of the levies of the Portuguese and the Sonda chief, it was determined to withdraw the establishment.[10] After Shiváji's

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[1] Fryer, 193. [2] Fryer, 163. [3] Fryer, 162.

[4] Buchanan (III. 127) names him Somashikara and calls him a man of the worst character. He was killed in 1670.

[5] Fryer, 162. [6] Fryer, 163. [7] Bruce's Annals, II. 421-443.

[8] Under date 1698, but the paragraph is a summary of several years, Grant Duff (Maráthás, 172) says the *desáí* of Kárwár continued independent and as usual under such circumstances assumed the title of rája.

[9] Bruce's Annals, II. 399; Orme's Historical Fragments, 209.

[10] Bruce's Annals, II. 421 and 443. At the general reduction in 1679 the Court of Directors resolved that Kárwár and Rájápur in Ratnágiri should be represented by native agents. Low's Indian Navy, I. 65. It is doubtful if these orders were carried out. Compare Bruce, II. 422, 428, 442, 472.

death in 1680, his son Sambháji (1680-1690) was able for a time to keep his Kánara possessions. In 1682, Sambháji quarrelled with the Portuguese, and determined to take the island of Anjidiv. But the Portuguese viceroy threw into the island a strong detachment of troops, and the Maráthás were forced to withdraw.[1]

Sonda, 1670-1697.

After the failure of Sambháji's attempt on Anjidiv the Sonda chief, though nominally a feudatory of Sambháji's, openly joined the Portuguese. Sambháji in person led a detachment against Sonda, but apparently without effect. In 1685 the Portuguese stirred the Desáis of Sonda and Kárwár to revolt and helped them with troops.[2] Sambháji was too much occupied with the Emperor to take much notice of their proceedings, and from that time all allegiance to Sambháji seems to have ceased.[3] In 1681 and 1682, as part of the scheme to improve the position of the English Company, Sir John Child, the President at Surat, was ordered to restore the Kárwár factory on a larger scale than before.[4] In 1683 the investments from Kárwár were considerable.[5] In the following year the English were nearly driven out of Kárwár. The crew of one of two small vessels, the Mexico and the China, which had come to Kárwár for cargoes of pepper, stole and killed a cow. They were mobbed by the people, and firing in defence had the misfortune to kill two children. The people seized the pepper and in spite of offers of reparation were so enraged that the factors' lives were in danger and the House seemed likely to be destroyed. The presence of the Company's shipping prevented an attack.[6] In 1687 Bijápur was taken by Aurangzeb, and with the help of the Sávanur chief the Moghals promptly established their power over the Kánarese country,[7] both the chiefs of Sonda and of Bednur agreeing to pay tribute.[8] According to Wilks, in 1700 the Moghals held the Karnátak and all the Bála Ghát or country above the Sahyádris with Sávanur as their capital.[9]

Gemelli Careri, 1695.

In 1695 the Italian traveller Gemelli Careri passed through some of the terriory of the Sonda chief, whom he oddly names Sondekirani-karája. He was lord of some villages among the mountains, but

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[1] Orme's Historical Fragments, 111. [2] Orme, 145.

[3] Grant Duff, I. 238, gives 1684 as the date at which Sambháji's supremacy in north Kánara came to an end. [4] Bruce's Annals, II. 460.

[5] Details are given under Trade. Orme's Historical Fragments, 209.

[6] Factory to Surat, 18th September 1684; Bruce's Annals, II. 545.

[7] According to Orme (Historical Fragments, 144) Hubli in Dhárwár surrendered to a Moghal force in 1685.

[8] Wilks' South of India, I. 219. Wilks (I. 100) notices that Aurangzeb punished the Bednur chief for sitting on a throne, and called him zamindár or landlord. Munro to Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800, 10-30. The date at which the Bednur chief began to pay tribute seems doubtful. Wilks in one passage (I. 58) gives 1684 and in another (I. 215) 1690. The Moghals established themselves in Maisur between 1691 and 1698 (Wilks, I. 164). Their head-quarters were at Sira in the north of the province, and Sira continued their head-quarters till it was lost to the Maráthás in 1757. Rice's Mysore, II. 183.

[9] Mysore, I. 218. In 1695 the Italian traveller Gemelli Careri (Churchill's Travels, IV. 214) found Phonda fort in the hands of Moghals and their country coming close to Goa. Careri (Ditto, 216) describes the Subha of Phonda as draining the poor country people making a few cottages sometimes pay thousands of rupees. In the extracts (Elliott and Dowson, VII. 126) of the 31st year of Aurangzeb's reign, that is 1689, Bedar is described as the overlord of the Karnátak Ráis. This must be Baidur or Bednur.

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tributary and subject to the Great Moghal whom he was obliged to serve in war.[1] The country was exceedingly difficult to travel in and full of robbers.[2] The chief lived at Sambráni about seven miles south of Haliyál. It had a good market and an earthen fort with walls seven spans high. The chief was said to make £30,000 (Rs. 3,00,000), out of this one village, which, says Careri, shows how cruelly the idolators and Musalmáns oppress the people.[3] In 1690 the Kárwár factory seem to have been prosperous. In this year a direct trade was opened between Kárwár and England, perhaps owing to the extreme depression of Bombay in consequence of the failure of the Childs' scheme to act independently of the Moghal Government.[4] In 1690, Ovington remarks that in Kárwár deer, antelope, peacock, and wild bulls and cows were almost the daily furniture of the factor's table brought home by the messengers without any further expense than that of powder and shot.[5] In 1692 the chief of the English factory was held in great respect by the leading people of the neighbourhood when with his followers he started to hunt. A pack of twenty English dogs, good for game, was kept and each allowed two pounds of rice a day at the Company's cost. One day within the space of two hours more than twelve deer, two wild cows with their calves, and four or five hogs, were killed. At the close of the day the chief was led home by the whole company, which included most of the people of distinction in the neighbourhood with their vassals and servants, who at the factory gate made him a compliment and departed. So great was the fame of Kárwár as a place for sport that two young men of high family, a German of the house of Lembourg and a son of Lord Goring, came out and stayed at Kárwár.[6] A few years later the factors were better husbands of their money. They discharged all their dogs and other superfluities. Only one old custom was kept, strangers from Europe were treated with pretty black female dancers.[7]

Gemelli Careri, 1695.

During the last ten years of the seventeenth century the Dutch made every effort to depress the English pepper trade at Kárwár, and in 1697 the Maráthás laid Kárwár waste.[8] In 1701 the trade in white pepper was encouraged,[9] and the Kárwár factory was continued as it appears in the list of places belonging to the two East India Companies at their union in 1707-8.[10] In 1697 (August 17) the Portuguese made a treaty with the chief of Sonda, under which they were allowed to cut timber and to build a church.[11]

Sonda, 1700-1763.

The history of Kánara during the eighteenth century belongs to two main sections: Up to 1763, during which the north of the district as far as Mirján was under Sonda and the south was under Bednur; and after 1763, when the whole district was conquered by Haidar Ali (1761-1782) of Maisur. It continued to be held by his son Tipu Sultán (1782-1799) until on Tipu's overthrow in 1799 the

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[1] Churchill, IV. 217. [2] Churchill, IV. 219. [3] Churchill, IV. 218.
[4] See Bombay Gazetteer, XIII. 480. [5] Voyage to Surat, 269.
[6] Hamilton's New Account, I. 264; Anderson's Western India, 135-136.
[7] Hamilton's New Account, I. 264; Anderson's Western India, 135-136.
[8] Bruce's Annals, III. 240. [9] Bruce Annals, III. 427.
[10] Bruce's Annals, III. 651. [11] Instruccao de Marquez de Alogna, 15-17.

whole district passed to the British. In the beginning of the eighteenth century in the north of the district, Basava Linga, the Sonda chief, who had succeeded his father Sadáshiv in 1697, continued to rule till 1745. Basava seems to have further increased the power of Sonda to which his father Sadáshiv had so greatly added. The decline of the Maráthás and the friendliness of the Moghals to whom he paid tribute, and of the Portuguese with whom he was in close alliance, combined to enable Basava to spread his power as far south as Mirján. According to a local manuscript history, in 1715, the old forts of Kárwár and Kadra, about sixteen miles east of Kárwár were pulled down and in their place new forts were built, Sadáshivgad called after Basava's father at Chitakul on the north or right bank of the river mouth, and Kuramgad on an island off Sadáshivgad.[1] In 1707 the Portuguese made a fresh treaty with the Bednur chief under which the leave granted to them of holding factories at Mirján, Honávar, Chandávar, and Bhatkal was confirmed.[2] In 1713 the Portuguese and the king of Bednur, who was always proud and troublesome because Kánara was the granary of all his neighbours, had a disagreement about a Bednur vessel which was seized by the Portuguese for trading without a Portuguese pass. The viceroy sent a fleet of eleven *pallas* or galivats and 350 men under Jose Pereira de Brito, a man of valour. The squadron left Goa on the 15th of January 1713, and on the 18th arrived at the river of Camata or Kumta, the first river in the kingdom of Kánara. Here eleven Bednur ships were captured and burnt. From Kumta the fleet went to Honávar, and after doing nothing there passed on twenty-five miles south to Barkalur which they burned, capturing a fort and destroying ten ships and much merchandise. From Barkalur they sailed to Kalyánpur in Malabár which also they destroyed.[3] These losses brought the Bednur chief to terms. On the 19th February 1714 Keladi Basavappa Náik, king of Kánara, agreed to be a loyal and faithful friend of the Portuguese; to pay £1500 (Xs. 30,000) and 3150 bales of rice towards the Portuguese war expenses, and to continue to pay 2900 bales of rice a year of which 400 bales were to be white and clean. He promised not to allow Arab or other ships unfriendly to the Portuguese, to visit his ports. He agreed that the Portuguese should establish a factory at Mangalor, and promised that their factor should be treated with respect, and that the factor and vicar would settle cases in which Christians were concerned. He allowed the Portuguese to build churches where there were Christians, and engaged that his officers would do the missionaries no harm, that he would keep no Christian slaves, that he would not allow Christian men to marry Hindu women, and that he would send unchaste Christian laymen to the factor of Mangalor. The Portuguese in return agreed to help the king in any war in which he might engage; they promised that every year two Kánara boats should be allowed to go to Ormuz to fetch horses; and engaged that their priests would force no one to become a Christian.[4]

Sonda, 1700-1763.

Bednur, 1700-1763.

[1] Grant Duff (Maráthás, I. 195) says that Sadáshivgad was built by Shiváji. The works may have been begun by him and finished by the Sonda chief. If Sadáshiv and not Basava was the builder the fort must have been finished before 1697.
[2] Instruccao, 8. [3] Os Portuguezes, VII. 148-153. [4] Os Portuguezes, VII. 157-167.

Chapter VII. History.

Eighteenth Century.

The English, 1700-1720.

In October 1715, Mr. Stephen Strutt, the Deputy Governor of Bombay, was sent to inquire into charges of mismanagement which had been brought against the Kárwár, Tellicherri, Kalikat, and Angengo factors. Strutt reached Kárwár on the 31st of October and found three Portuguese vessels cruizing at the mouth of the river to keep the coast clear of pirates.[1] He left a list of questions to be answered by the Kárwár factors, and, on his return from the south, seems to have been satisfied with their replies, as, unlike Angengo, Kárwár passed the inquiry without punishment or censure.[2] A long-standing dispute which it was hoped Mr. Strutt would settle was regarding the English ship Monsoon, which had been seized by Ángria in 1707, and immediately after at the request of the English recovered by the Portuguese. Since 1707, the Portuguese had persisted in refusing to give up the ship, and Mr. Strutt's efforts met with as little success as the previous negotiations.[3]

In 1715 the removal of the Sonda chief's fort from old Kárwár, about three miles above the English House, to Sadáshivgad at the mouth of the river, seriously interfered with the safety of the factory. It was now little more than a genteel prison.[4] After the Sonda Rája's battery at the mouth of the river was completed, Mr. Taylor, who was then the chief of the factory, was foolish enough to annoy Basava Linga by seizing a wreck which came ashore about four miles from the factory.[5] The Sonda chief besieged the factory for two months during the rains. Two attempts to relieve the factory, from the storminess of the season and the inefficiency of some of the troops, were little better than failures, and though, with the help of a friendly Musalmán the siege of the factory was

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[1] Besides the Málvans and the Ángrias who 'very impudently' fired at Mr. Strutt on his way down the coast, an Arab fleet, including one ship of seventy-four guns, two of sixty, one of fifty, eighteen of thirty-two to twelve, and some row-boats of eight to four guns, kept in awe the whole coast of Western India. Hamilton (1715) in Low's Indian Navy, I. 91. [2] Low's Indian Navy, I. 83.

[3] The details of the capture of the Monsoon, a characteristic and in its time a famous case, are thus recorded in the Bombay Quarterly Review, III. 66. In the beginning of 1707 Baitkul near Kárwár was the scene of the capture of an English ship named the Monsoon by the Girrea savages, that is the Shivájis or Maráthás of Gheria in Ratnágiri. The English ship Aurangzeb starting from Kárwár to Mangalor noticed that a fleet of four grabs and thirty-five galivats under Nilu Prabhu, the general of Angria's fleet, lay in Bed cove, that is in Baitkul. They did not attack the Aurangzeb. Off Anjidiv the Aurangzeb met the ship Monsoon bound northwards. The captain told the supercargoe of the Monsoon that a pirate fleet lay in waiting off Kárwár and offered to escort him to Cape Ráma. The supercargoe said he did not fear the pirates and the Aurangzeb left. Early in the morning the Shivájis came out and attacked the Monsoon which surrendered after three hours. The Monsoon was brought to Baitkul cove and the Europeans were allowed to go to Kárwár factory. The chief of the Kárwár factory sent word to the Goa viceroy to waylay Angria's fleet and recover the Monsoon. Angria's fleet after waiting four days in Baitkul cove started for Gheria. They had to beat against a strong headwind and off Goa were attacked by some Portuguese ships and fled before the wind back to Baitkul and ran the Monsoon on shore. The Portuguese pursued, drove off Angria's vessel, lightened the Monsoon, and carried her to Goa. The Bombay Government for seven years (1707-1714) tried to persuade the Portuguese to restore the Monsoon, but the negotiations failed. [4] Hamilton's New Account, I. 268-271.

[5] The writer in the Bombay Quarterly Review, III. 67, calls the rája the desái, and Captain Low (Hist. Ind. Navy, I. 94) has supposed that the desái was the desái of Sávantvádi. Hamilton (New Account, I. 278) distinctly states that the chief was the rája of Sonda.

raised, Basava continued so hostile that the Company were forced to remove the factory.[1]

Hamilton, 1720.

Of Kánara, about 1720, Captain Alexander Hamilton has left the following details: The northmost harbour was Sevaseer, that is Shiveshvar, a bad port, with the cover of a castle and a few guns. The next was Kárwár with a good harbour and a river fit to receive vessels of 300 tons. The Rája was tributary to the Moghal. The woods were full of wild beasts, but the valleys abounded in corn and grew the best pepper in India.[2] In the Sonda chief's territories there were three small harbours, Ankola, Cuddermadi or Kadme, and Mirján, whose river ended his territories.[3] Beyond Mirján began Kánara, which, according to Hamilton, was a better country than Sonda. Its two chief towns were Honor or Honávar where was an old castle, and Batakola or Bhatkal where, about four miles from the sea, were the traces of an old city. The English often came to Batakola for pepper, but they had never settled there since the massacre of the eighteen factors in 1670. Of the ruler of Kánara Hamilton says: The governor is generally a lady who lives at Baydour or Bednur, two days' journey from the sea. She may marry whom she pleases, but her husband never gets the title of Rája though if she have sons the eldest does. So long as she lives neither husband nor son has anything to do with the government. The people are so well-behaved that robbery or murder is hardly heard of. A stranger may pass through the country without being asked where he is going or what business he has. No man except an officer of state may ride on an elephant, horse, or mule, and no man may have an umbrella held over him, though if he chooses he may hold an umbrella himself. In all things else there is liberty and property. When Hamilton knew Kánara (1700-1720), Kárwár seems to have been the only English trade settlement. Shortly after Hamilton left, a small factory subordinate to Tellicherri was opened at Honávar, the chief articles which tempted a settlement being pepper and sandalwood.[4]

Maráthás, 1720.

In 1720 the north part of lowland Kánara seems to have been ceded to the Maráthás by the court of Delhi as part of the Maráthá's Own Rule or *Sva-ráj* in the Konkan.[5] In 1726 the Peshwa Bájiráo's raid across the Karnátak to Seringapatam caused much distress in the south of the district.[6] At the beginning of 1727, the Honávar

[1] Hamilton's New Account, I. 262-292; Bombay Quarterly Review, III. 67 and VI. 209. [2] Hamilton's New Account, I. 262.

[3] Hamilton's New Account, I. 278. [4] Honávar to Tellicherri, 9th Jany. 1727.

[5] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 200. Of the thirteen places mentioned in the Konkan the last three are, Phonda, Akola apparently Ankola, and Kudál in Sávantvádi. In another passage (Ditto, 224) the Kolhápur territory in the Konkan in 1727 is said to extend from Sálsi in Devgad in Ratnágiri to Ankola.

[6] See Grant Duff's Maráthás, 218. Of these Marátha raids Wilks (South of India, I. 252) writes: Desolation everywhere marks the course of these cool and insatiable robbers. A Marátha is destitute of the generosity and honour which belong to a bold robber. He combines the plausible and gentle manners of a swindler, the dexterity of a pickpocket, and the meanness of a peddler. In the inland countries the result of the Marátha raids was that when news came to a district of the approach of an enemy the people buried their property and fled to the woods carrying with them what grain they could. These flights were so common that the special word *valsa* was applied to them. Wilks, I. 309.

Chapter VII. History. Eighteenth Century. *Sonda, 1720-1763.*

factors in writing to Tellicherri complain that their transactions had long been at a stand on account of the ravages of Bájiráo.[1] Sonda was plundered and blackmail levied in the country round. So widespread was the alarm that the quiet people of Bednur and Bilgi fled leaving their fields uncultivated. Both the Sonda and the Bednur chiefs agreed to pay the Marátha *chauth* or one-fourth. Sonda is mentioned as suffering from Marátha raids, but Bednur seems not to have again been disturbed though the levy of the Marátha tribute caused the people much misery.[2] The friendship between the Portuguese and the Sonda chief continued. In 1735 (December 4), the treaty which had been passed in 1697 was renewed, and the Portuguese were allowed to build a church at Siuvansor or Shiveshvar and to carry timber.[3] In 1739 the Marátha records mention that though the Bednur chief remained neutral the Rája of Sonda and the Desái of Kárwár helped the Portuguese in their struggle with the Maráthás.[4] On June 4th, 1742, the treaty of 1735 between Sonda and Goa was ratified and the Portuguese were granted certain villages, and allowed to trade and to build churches. The Sonda chief promised to let no other Europeans settle in his territory.[5] So long as the rule of Basava Linga Rája continued the English efforts to re-open a factory at Kárwár met with no success. On Basava's death in 1745, he was succeeded by his son Imodi Sadáshiv (1745-1763), whom Portuguese writers name Sadáshiv Vorosada and describe as a man of weak mind with no turn for governing but a strong liking for ease and luxury. He was in the hands of a favourite named Anamanti Viraya.[6] In 1747 the Portuguese, who were anxious to take possession of the fort of Pir or Piro, at the mouth of the Kálinadi, tried to pick a quarrel with the Sonda chief. Sadáshiv had seized certain vessels in which merchants of Surat and Diu were interested and the Portuguese pressed him to restore them. He at first refused, but when the Portuguese fleet appeared off Sadáshivgad the vessels were handed to the commandant of Anjidiv, who, not understanding the viceroy's intention, took the ships and the chance of securing the fort of Pir was lost.[7] About 1750, Imodi Sadáshiv was attacked by the Maráthás and forced to pay tribute. The five districts below the Sahyádris were given as a pledge for this tribute to one Gopál Rám who restored them when the tribute was paid.[8] In his efforts to raise £10,000 (Rs. 100,000) which were due to the Maráthás Imodi turned for help to the English. They refused to lend him the money and he said he would call in the French. This threat brought Charles Crommelin from Bombay with instructions to obtain privileges and counteract the French. Crommelin did little himself, but a sum of money left with a native agent was so judiciously spent that a letter came from the chief inviting the English to open

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[1] Factory to Tellicherri, 9th January 1727.
[2] Munro to Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800, para. 10.
[3] Instruccao de Marquez de Alogna, Nova Goa, 1856, 15, 17.
[4] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 251.
[5] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 251.
[6] Eganaphora Indica, Part IV., Lisbon, 1748, 37-38.
[7] Eganaphora Indica, Part IV., Lisbon, 1748, 37-46. The fort of Pir or Piro seems to be Sadáshivgad or Chitakul. On the Chitakul hill there is still a *pir's* or Musalmán saint's tomb. See Places of Interest, Sadáshivgad.
[8] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 214.

their factory at Kárwár. Robert Holford was sent to open a trade in pepper. He was at first successful, but afterwards, under Portuguese influence, was so constantly thwarted that he asked to be removed. He continued at Kárwár from December 1750 to September 1752, at one time encouraged, at another time rebuffed. He was not allowed to repair the old factory or to fortify his house, and was forced to take down a flag-staff which he had set up according to custom. At last the Portuguese, who were longing for an excuse to declare war with the Sonda chief, took advantage of the fact that a Jesuit procession had not been allowed to pass a temple and sent a frigate to Kárwár, and on the 3rd of November 1752, after a slight conflict, carried Pir hill and greatly strengthened the fort. The Bombay Government knew that with Pir hill in Portuguese hands their agent could have no chance of trade and recalled him, and he returned to Bombay in a Portuguese vessel.[1] The English never again attempted to open a factory at Kárwár.[2]

Sonda, 1720-1763.

In 1751, the English chief of Tellicherri concluded a treaty with the chief of Bednur under which the Rája agreed to let them rebuild the factory at Honávar, promised not to seize British wrecks, and engaged to give them exclusive trade privileges. In return the English sent him a field-piece with four gunners and promised to supply him with stores and munitions of war to help him in a contest with the Náyers. In fulfilment of this promise Captain Mostyn at the head of a few Europeans marched to the fort of Osdrug where the Kánarese general and his army were encamped. Their powder was exposed to the weather, they had neither pickets nor advance guards, and in every way were unfit to fight the impetuous Náyers. Mostyn, finding it vain to attempt to introduce order and vigilance, returned in disgust to Tellicherri.[3]

Bednur, 1750-1763.

At this time, according to Sir Thomas Munro, the Bednur government, though very rich, had not complete control over the local chiefs.[4] The population was diminished by frequent revolts of petty chiefs and the favourites and dependents of the Bednur chief were allowed to ruin many of the leading families by the levy of exorbitant fines.[5] Extra cesses were imposed and made permanent and were so heavy that if all had been levied little would have been left to the landholders.[6] Still the whole was not levied and land was valuable, being occasionally sold at twenty-five or thirty years' purchase.[7]

On the 25th of May 1754, the year of one of the Marátha raids into the Karnátak and Maisur, the treaty of 1742 between the Portuguese and the Sonda chief was renewed. In November of the following year, on condition that they gave up the fort of Pir, the Portuguese were granted four villages and allowed to make a fort to the south of the Kálinadi near Baitokula or Baitkul. In February 1756 this treaty was confirmed with slight modifications.[8] In 1755

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[1] Bombay Quarterly Review, VI. 209-210; Anquetil du Perron's Zend Avesta, Discours Preliminaire, ecii.
[2] Bombay Quarterly Review, VI. 210. [3] Bombay Quarterly Review, VI. 210.
[4] To Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800, para. 16. [5] To Board of Revenue, para. 16.
[6] To Board of Revenue, para. 10. [7] To Board of Revenue, paras. 17 and 20.
[8] Instruccao, 15-17.

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Basavappa Náik, the last chief of Bednur, died. He left an adopted son, a youth of seventeen, named Chan Basavaia, under the charge of his widow, an abandoned woman, who, on her husband's death, lived with a paramour named Nimbaia. The young chief remonstrated, and on the 17th of July 1757 was murdered by the order of his adoptive mother. The people broke into revolt and in the confusion the Maráthás seized the fort of Mirján.[1]

Du Perron, 1758.

The French scholar Anquetil du Perron, who passed north through the district in February 1758, found that since the murder of the young chief the people had risen in revolt, and that the levies which were imposed to raise the tribute of £50,000 to £60,000 (Rs. 5 to 6 *lákhs*) due to the Maráthás, caused much injury to trade.[2] In the north the Sonda chief was at war with the Maráthás.[3] He had formerly been tributary to the Sávanur chief but now paid tribute to the Maráthás.[4] The places which du Perron mentions in his journey northwards are, Batekol or Bhatkal, a fort built on a rock with a river;[5] and Onor or Honávar, with an English factory, which did not show from the sea. Close to Honávar were two fortified islands, Kuludurg and Rajamandurg. Komta or Komenta had a Christian church, a river, and a fort on a hill on the sea. Mirján, on a deep river of the same name had two forts one of which did not show. Beyond Mirján was the fort of Kágal. Next came Gokarn, a famous temple; then the village and river of Gangávali; then Mosgani, the river that separated Kánara from Sonda; and then Ankola. The next place was Anjidiv, belonging to the Portuguese, fairly fortified, and with the best cotton stockings to be bought on the coast. Then the Kárwár river where the Sonda chief had made a fort, but the Portuguese held the mouth of the river. Close to the river mouth was Boetakol or Baitkul cove. The Sonda territory extended to the Asolna stream, five miles north of Cape Rámas.[6] On the 24th of October 1760, as the Portuguese dreaded a Maratha attack on Goa,[7] the treaty of 1756 between the Portuguese and the Sonda chief was renewed. And on the 12th of September 1762, the Portuguese agreed to restore the island and fort of Shimpi (Ximpin) which they had held for some months.[8]

Haidar Ali, 1763-1782.

The crimes of the Ráni of Bednur and the disordered state of her territory opened the way to its conquest by the great Haidar Ali.[9]

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[1] Wilks' South of India, I. 450; Bombay Quarterly Review, VI. 210.

[2] Zend Avesta, Disc. Prelim. cxcv. cxcvi. cxcix. [3] Zend Avesta, Disc. Prelim. ccii.

[4] In 1756 the Peshwa directed Balvantráo to besiege Bednur, and in the following year, though they did not succeed in reaching Bednur, they invaded west Maisur. Grant Duff's Maráthás, 297, 298.

[5] Zend Avesta, Disc. Prelim. cxcix. [6] Zend Avesta, Disc. Prelim. cciii.

[7] Grant Duff, 294. The Portuguese viceroy attacked Phonda, but owing to the misconduct of his troops was slain. Maisur had been invaded by Gopál Hari in the previous year (1759). Grant Duff, 303. [8] Instruccao, 15-17.

[9] Haidar Ali, who ruled Maisur from 1760 to 1782, was born in 1722. He was the great-grandson of Muhammad Bhelol, a religious emigrant from the Punjáb who settled in Kulbarga. His son Muhammad Alí was a customs messenger and his son Fatte Muhammad, Haidar's father, distinguished himself in his youth by recovering a lost battle and rose to be Faujdár with the title of Fatte Muhammad Khán. Haidar's mother was the daughter of a Naváiyat merchant. Haidar Ali first rose to notice in 1749 at the siege of Devanhalli where he fought as a volunteer under his brother. His coolness and courage attracted the attention of his general Nanja Rája, the

In 1762, the year after he had made himself supreme in Maisur, a visitor came to Haidar who was then in the neighbourhood of Sira in north Maisur, told him that he was the young chief of Bednur whose life the assassin had spared, and asked his help in recovering his territory. Haidar agreed and advanced towards Bednur in January 1763. The city of Bednur lies in a basin encircled by hills three to six miles distant. The country round is hilly and was then so thickly covered with timber and underwood that the Muhammadans had a saying, 'You can pass most of the year at Bednur without seeing the sun.'[1] Haidar advanced, rejecting all terms proposed by the Ráni. At Kumsi, thirty miles from Bednur, he was fortunate enough to find an imprisoned minister who undertook to acquaint him with the resources of the country and to guide him to the city by a secret path. As the Maisur army drew nearer, the Ráni tried to buy Haidar off with an offer of £576,000 (12 *lákhs* of *pagodas*) which she afterwards raised to £864,000 (18 *lákhs* of *pagodas*). Haidar refused and the Ráni fled, leaving orders that on the slightest danger the palace and treasury should be burned. Early in March 1763 Haidar reached the first outwork of the city. He made a noisy and feigned attack, and under cover of the confusion led a body of chosen troops by a secret path and entered the city in time to quench the fires which had been lighted by the Ráni's servants. Bednur had never before been attacked and was full of wealth. The people fled to the hills without even hiding their treasure. The immense wealth of the richest town of the east, eight miles in circumference and full of rich dwellings, was left without a claimant. Haidar prevented his troops from plundering the city. He set his seal on all the richer buildings and is said to have gained property which at a most moderate estimate was worth at least twelve million pounds. These riches were the foundation of Haidar's greatness.[2] A detachment sent to the coast took Honávar and the fortified island of Basvarájdurg; a second detachment captured the Ráni, and she, her paramour, her adopted son, and the pretender, whom Haidar's troops had named Ghaibu Rája or the Come-to-life chief, were confined together in the hill-fort of Mudgeri.[3] Haidar raised Bednur to the rank of a city or *nagar*, and called it Haidarnagar his own city. He determined to make it his head-quarters, struck coins in its mint, and at Honávar and Mangalor on the west coast prepared dockyards and naval arsenals.[4]

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minister of Maisur. Haidar was placed in command of fifty horse and 200 foot, and was given charge of Devanhalli, a frontier fortress. In 1755 he formed the nucleus of his power by plundering Trichinopoli. In 1756 he took a leading part in settling the demands of the mutinous Maisur troops. In 1759 he was chosen to command a force sent to meet a great Maratha inroad, was successful, and returned in triumph. He was now the leading man in Maisur; but he soon after lost all his power which was seized by the Hindu minister Khanderáo. Haidar was defeated and had to fly. But with great skill and, with the help of the old minister Nanja Rája, he defeated Khanderáo and became supreme. Rice's Mysore, I. 250-260.

[1] Wilks' South of India, I. 449. [2] Wilks, I. 450-452.

[3] Wilks, I. 453. They were released by the Maráthás in 1767. Ditto.

[4] Wilks, I. 454; Rice's Mysore, I. 260-262. According to Forbes (Or. Mem. IV. 109) Haidar Ali's army included 60,000 cavalry and infantry, 300 state elephants, a body of French troops, and many French officers.

Chapter VII. History. Eighteenth Century. *Haidar Ali, 1763-1782.*

When news reached the English factory at Honávar that Haidar was in Bednur and was lord of Kánara, Stracey, the British resident, shipped his gold to Bombay and with his two assistants travelled to Bednur, and presenting themselves to Haidar, were allowed to continue to trade at Honávar.[1]

After the fall of Bednur, in December 1763, a force under Haibat Jang, better known as Fazal Ulla Khán, was sent against the hill country of Sonda.[2] Savái Imodi Sadáshiv, the Sonda chief, begged the Portuguese to help him, and after a feeble resistance, fled to Shiveshvar on the coast, about eight miles north of Kárwár. The viceroy Manuel de Saldanha de Alboquerque sent troops to hold Phonda, Zambaulim or Jaboli, Kanacona and Cape Rámas. Haibat Jang overran all the Sonda territory except the parts held by the Portuguese. He took the forts of Shiveshvar, Sadáshivgad, and Ankola,[3] and was laying siege to Kolgad when he was recalled to meet the advance of the Maráthás. Savái Imodi Sadáshiv withdrew with his family and treasure to Goa, where he received a pension, and where a representative of the family still lives.[4]

Though he was so successful in Bednur and Sonda, in the following years in 1764, 1765, and 1767, Haidar was severely defeated by Mádhav Peshwa (1761-1772), who claimed an interest in Sonda and the right to levy the one-fourth or *chauth* in Maisur, and had to buy off the Maráthás by the payment of very large sums.[5] In January 1768, during the third year of the first war between the English and Haidar (1766-1769), the English tried to enlist the Maráthás as allies by the offer of Bednur and Sonda.[6] A squadron of ships with 400 Europeans and a large body of sepoys was sent to attack Haidar's sea-ports. At Honávar Haidar had begun to make a navy, but his captains were so displeased because he had given the command to a cavalry officer that, when the English squadron appeared, Haidar's fleet of two ships, two grabs, and ten galivats joined the English. Fortified Island at the mouth of Honávar river and Honávar fort were taken with little loss, and a small garrison was left to defend them. The English did not hold these places for long. In May of the same year Haidar's troops appeared, and in spite of their strength Honávar fort and Fortified Island yielded almost without resistance.[7] In 1770, Mádhavráo Peshwa, who was most anxious to take Bednur and Sonda, entered Maisur and defeated Haidar, but his failing health forced him to retire to Poona.[8]

Forbes, 1772.

In February 1772, Forbes, the author of the Oriental Memoirs, passed down the Kánara coast. He notices that Kárwár was a town of importance during the flourishing days of the Portuguese, and that the English had formerly a factory there for the purchase of

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[1] Bombay Quarterly Review, VI. 211.
[2] Wilks' South of India, I. 456; Rice's Mysore, I. 262; Grant Duff, 330.
[3] Marátha M.S.
[4] Descripçao Geral E Historica by Aragão, Vol. III. 1880, Lisbon, 24. Details are given under Sonda. [5] Grant Duff, 331, 337. [6] Grant Duff, 340.
[7] Low's Indian Navy, I. 154; Wilks' South of India, I. 59; Rice's Mysore, I. 264.
[8] Grant Duff, 346, 347.

pepper. There were a number of Portuguese inhabitants with a bishop in whose diocese were the Roman Catholic churches in Bombay. In the forests near Kárwár, where the *khair* tree was abundant, there was a considerable manufacture of catechu or terra japonica.[1] He notices Onor and Mirzi, the last of which he identifies with the ancient Musiris. The country near was famous for its pepper, cassia, and wild nutmeg.[2] Fortified Island a little to the south of Mirzi was about a mile round, rocky, barren, and so strong as to be deemed impregnable. The whole country was in Haidar Ali's hands. Onor or Honávar was on a river or salt lake whose bar on account of a tremendous surf was most difficult and dangerous to cross. It had a fort on rising ground and was a small town of indifferent houses. The best was the English factory where two of the Company's servants lived to buy pepper and sandalwood for the English and Chinese markets. There was a considerable private trade with Bombay and the north in betelnuts and other articles.[3] The lowlands near were well tilled and planted with cocoa and betel palms, pepper, rice, and inferior grains. Its most valued product was the white sandal tree.[4]

Parsons, 1775.

About three years after Forbes (December 1775) the English traveller Parsons visited Kánara. He notices that the Portuguese territory ended at a small fortified promontory twenty-four miles south of Goa. The rest of the coast was in Haidar Ali's hands. The only exception was the island of India Dave, that is Anjidiv, which belonged to the Portuguese.[5] On the side next the land were the town and castle mixed with verdure, lime, plantain, and cocoa trees, and a few gardens. The island was chiefly used as a place for felons from Goa and Diu. They were taught to spin thread and yarn and to weave stockings which were the best in India and very cheap. About a mile off shore and five miles north of Honávar was Fortified Island girt with a stone wall strengthened at proper distances by armed towers. At the south end the only landing was a fort with eight guns. At Honávar the Union flag was flying at the English factory and Haidar's flag on the castle. Parsons went ashore about four in the afternoon and was well received by the Company's resident Mr. Tounsend and his wife. The castle and town were on the north side of the river near the entrance. About a mile from the entrance was a dangerous shoal, with not more than nine feet of water at low tide. At high tide the rest of the river was sixteen to eighteen feet deep. It was navigable for large boats a great way inland and was very convenient for bringing down pepper and sandalwood of which Haidar had the monopoly. Near the castle were two half built frigates, one of thirty-two the other of twenty-four guns. They had prows and were what were called grabs. When finished they would be complete frigates, being very strong and of a fine mould. The work was surprisingly good. They were built broadside to the river, because their way of launching ships was to lay great beams of wood, grease them, and get elephants to push the vessel along the beams into the sea.[6] The coast was no

[1] Or. Mem. I. 303. [2] Or. Mem. I. 304. [3] Or. Mem. 306. [4] Or. Mem. 307.
[5] Parsons' Travels, 220. [6] Parsons' Travels, 220-225.

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freer from pirates than it had been in earlier times. The Maráthás held Gheria with as strong and as piratical a fleet as Angria ever owned, and further south the coast suffered from the raids of Maskat pirates.[1]

During Haidar Ali's government of Kánara, which lasted from his conquest of Bednur in 1763 to his death on the 7th of December 1782, the detailed administration was entrusted to the civil servants of the former government with a separate minister. They were doubtless treated like all Haidar's subordinate officials. Some officers, chosen to enquire into embezzlements, succeeded not only in finding frauds, but in proving evil practices where no evil practices existed. Probity became not only unprofitable but impossible. Those who had levied moderate sums from the people were unable to pay what Haidar demanded and died under the torture;[2] those alone escaped with life who having enriched themselves by exaction succeeded in satisfying Haidar's demands. Officers and tax-gatherers, who had been scourged almost beyond description, were kept in office with the marks of the stripes as a public warning.[3] Naturally the officers meted to the people the same treatment they had received. The evil effects of this system were soon apparent. 'Haidar,' says Munro,[4] 'received Kánara a highly improved country, filled with industrious inhabitants enjoying a greater proportion of the produce of the soil and living more comfortably than those of any province under any native power in India. Instead of observing the wise and temperate conduct which would have secured to it the enjoyment of these advantages, he regarded Kánara as a fund from which he might draw without limit to meet the expenses of his military operations in other quarters. The whole course of his deputies' administration was a series of experiments to discover the utmost to which the land-rent could be raised without diminishing cultivation. The savings accumulated in better times for some years enabled the people to support the pressure of continually increasing demands; but they could not support them for ever. Before Haidar's death, failure and outstanding balances were frequent.' While Haidar was impoverishing Kánara by these exactions, the death of the young and warlike Mádhávráo Peshwa in 1772, the succession of Náráyan a minor, and his murder in August 1773, so weakened the Maráthás, Haidar's greatest rivals, that he was able to extend his power as far north as the Krishna.[5]

The English, 1782.

Immediately after the death of Haidar Ali (7th December 1782), in the third year of the second Maisur war (1780-1784), in December 1782, news reached the Bombay Government that Colonel Humberstone had retreated to Paniani and that Tipu had appeared before it.[6] General Mathews was sent from Bombay with a strong naval and military force. He captured the hill-fort of Rájamandrug at the mouth of the Mirján or Tadri river, and passing up the river attacked and took the fort of Mirján. He then sent to Paniani for Colonel McLeod. From Mirján the

[1] Parsons' Travels, 218, 239. [2] Wilks' South of India, II. 200-201.
[3] Letter from the Rev. Mr. Schwartz in Wilks' South of India, II. 574.
[4] Letter to Board, 31st May 1800, para. 20. [5] Grant Duff's Maráthás, 400.
[6] Wilks' South of India, II. 52, 53.

united detachments passed to the very strong fort of Honávar. On the first of January 1783 the British batteries and the guns from the ships opened on the fort, and on the sixth a breach was made and the place was stormed. Except a few who fell in the assault, the garrison, who numbered about two thousand, were set at liberty. Captain Torriano the commanding officer of artillery was left in charge of the fort, and the army passed southwards on the fifteenth, detachments having been sent to occupy the forts of Ankóla and Sadáshivgad.[1] By the treachery of the governor,[2] who was hated by Tipu, on the 27th of January 1783, Bednur the capital of Kánara was taken with little loss. Tipu collected a great force and attacked Bednur. Captain Mathews after a brave defence was forced to capitulate on the 30th April 1783, and most of the officers were made prisoners. Tipu sent a large force to North Kánara, and, by May, Mirján and the other forts were retaken. Captain Torriano refused to give up Honávar, and against an army of ten thousand men, he and his garrison of 743 officers and men of whom only 103 were Europeans, in spite of loss, disease, and want of supplies, held out till peace was declared in March 1784. Of the 743 only 238 reached Bombay in April 1784.[3] After the close of the second Maisur war (1784) Kánara suffered severely from the cruelty and the exactions of Tipu, who suspecting that the native Christian population had helped the English, determined to force them to become Musalmáns. He secretly numbered them, set guards over their villages, and on one night had the whole population seized and carried to Maisur. The men were circumcised, and men women and children were divided into bands and distributed over the country under the charge of Musalmáns to whom was entrusted the converts' education in Islám.* According to Tipu 60,000, and according to the generally received estimate 30,000 Christians were seized in the whole province of Kánara. Before a year was over, hardships and the change of climate are said to have reduced the 30,000 to 10,000, and not 3000 lived to return to their homes when Tipu was overthrown in 1799.[4] Besides destroying one of the most useful and hardworking classes in Kánara, Prophet Tipu's half-crazy fondness for new measures brought ruin on the traders of Kánara and poverty on many of its most skilful husbandmen.[5] Trade enabled strangers to pry into the affairs of a state, and as, according to his gospel of trade, exports strip a country of its best produce and imports stifle local industries, Tipu ordered that the trade of his Kánara ports should cease. He liked black pepper better than red, for red pepper he believed was the cause of itch; he therefore ordered that in all coast districts the red pepper vines should be rooted out.[6] Even the loss of their markets and the loss of their pepper vines injured the landholders less than Tipu's

Honávar Siege, 1784.

Tipu, 1783-1799.

[1] Marátha MS. 145.
[2] The governor was Shaikh Ayáz, a Náyer by birth, one of Haidar's *chelás* or soldier-slaves. Wilks' South of India, II. 453.
[3] Low's Indian Navy, I. 182. Details are given under Honávar.
[4] Rice's Mysore, I. 278-279. Sir Thomas Munro's Report, 31st May 1800.
[5] Tipu in 1788 took the title of Prophet or *Paighambar*; his conduct in other ways showed signs of insanity. [6] Wilks' South of India, II. 267-268.

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exactions. His one rule of finance was never to have less revenue than his father had. His only way to make up for failures was by compelling one set of landholders to pay for the shortcomings of the rest. He forced those who had means, to pay not only the rents of waste lands but of dead or runaway holders whose numbers were yearly increasing.[1] The effect of this measure was the opposite of what was intended. The collections fell ten to sixty-per cent short of the assessment. The land forced on cultivators ceased to be saleable, and the old class of proprietors disappeared.

Third Maisur War, 1790-1792.

In 1791, the first year of the third Maisur war (1790-1792), on the union at Dhárwár of the English detachment under Captain Little and the Marátha force under Parashurám Bháu, Sonda seemed certain to be overrun.[2] Perhaps in the hope that the Maráthás would respect them more than they would respect the Sonda chief, on the 17th of January 1791, the Portuguese obtained from Shiváji, the son of Savai Imodi Sadáshiv, the formal cession of his rights in the Sonda territory which they had saved from Haidar's clutches in 1763.[3] In 1790 after the fall of Dhárwár (April 4th), Parashurám led his troops to meet the allied or grand army. He joined them at Seringapatam and marched with them to Bangalor. On the separation of the forces for the rains (July 8th) Parashurám marched west with the object of carrying out the long-cherished Marátha scheme of gaining Sonda and Bednur.[4] With Captain Little's detachment he marched to Shimoga in North Maisur, and, chiefly by Captain Little's military skill, in difficult wooded country, defeated Tipu's army and took the fort of Shimoga (2nd January 1792).[5] From Shimoga, against the orders of his superiors, lured by the hope of plunder, Parashurám marched north-west through the woods to Haidar-Nagar or Bednur, which they reached on the 28th of January. They destroyed the town, but, before the fort was invested, Parashurám heard that Tipu had detached a strong force to act against him.[6] He at once gave orders to return to Seringapatam, where Lord Cornwallis arrived on the 5th of February with the combined army of Hari Pant and Sikandar Sháh the son of Nizám Ali. After a siege of eighteen days the third Maisur war closed (23rd February 1792) with terms most unfavourable to Tipu.[7] By the end of March the Maráthás had started for Poona, but so completely had Parashurám's troops laid waste their former line of march, that during their return a large part of the army perished of hunger.[8]

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[1] Munro's Letter to Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800, 21.

[2] The details of Captain Little's detachment were the 8th, Captain Little's, and the 11th Captain Alexander Macdonald's, battalions of Native Infantry, of 800 bayonets each; one company of European and two companies of Native Artillery, with six six-pounder field pieces. Moor's Narrative of Captain Little's Detachment, I.

[3] Compare Descripçao Geral E Historica by Aragão, III. 24: Lisbon, 1880.

[4] Moor's Narrative, 72-97. [5] Details are given in Moor's Narrative, 154-168.

[6] Moor's Narrative, 170.

[7] Tipu had to cede one-half of his territory, to pay £3,003,000 (Rs. 3 crores and 30,000), and to set all prisoners free. Grant Duff, 494.

[8] Grant Duff, 495. Of Parashurám's invasion of Maisur, Buchanan (Mysore, III. 290) writes: Parashurám Bháu's (1791-1792) march was as usual marked by devastation, famine, and murder. Haidar-Nagar, a town of 6000 houses, was entirely destroyed,